

Cloudy tonight; tomorrow rain or snow.

The Washington Times.

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NEW NAVAL BILL IS NOW IN HOUSE

Provides For Four New Ships of War and Three Auxiliary Vessels—Total Sum of Eighty Millions Is Needed.

Construction Must Stop, However, Unless Officers Are Appointed—Deficiency of 1,360 Anticipated.

Mr. Foss, Chairman of the Naval Committee, today reported to the House the naval appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year. The bill carries \$79,048,429, as against \$78,855,363 last year.

The great necessity for more officers is made the keynote of the measure, which also provides a program for three more first-class battleships and one armored cruiser.

"We have reached the critical stage," says the report, "and Congress must at once take action to relieve the condition."

A table is attached, showing the necessity for 498 officers to man ships already in process of construction which will be completed in the next four years, and to this number must be added 125 as a proper allowance for officers in transit, on short duty, and on leave. During this same period it is estimated that 190 officers will be retired, making in all, therefore, a total deficiency of 1,360 officers at the end of four years.

"Unless Congress provides for this situation," the report continues, "we must stop the construction of ships and authorization of new ones, for what use are ships without officers to command them?"

To Provide More Officers.

The bill recommends doubling the number of cadets at the Naval Academy; the appointment of twelve ensigns from the warrant officers, each calendar year; thirty additional lieutenant commanders, and fifty additional lieutenants; thirty additional surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant commander, and 120 additional passed assistant and assistant surgeons, with the rank respectively of lieutenant and lieutenant junior grade; two additional pay inspectors, thirty-six paymasters, twenty-six passed assistant and assistant paymasters, twenty-nine additional naval constructors and assistant naval constructors; one civil engineer and twelve assistants, and an increase in the marine corps of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, five majors, twelve captains, twenty-five first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants, three assistant adjutants, six assistant quartermasters, two assistant paymasters, one sergeant major, forty quartermaster sergeants, twelve first sergeants, sixty-five corporals, fifty-five corporals, ten drummers, ten trumpeters, and 527 privates.

Many New Ships.

The naval program includes three first class battleships, of not more than 16,000 tons displacement, to cost not more than \$1,217,000 each—one first-class armored cruiser of not more than 14,500 tons displacement, to cost exclusive of armor and armament, \$1,850,000; two steel ships to be used in training landsmen and apprentices, to be propelled by sail, to cost exclusive of armament, not more than \$370,000 each; one wooden training brig, to cost \$30,000—in all, \$30,004,000.

"The committee in recommending the above naval program," the report says, "believes that it is in full accord with the public sentiment of the American people, who are in favor of building up a navy that will be adequate to protect our commerce, maintain our foreign policy, and insure peace."

JAMES B. HAGGIN

PURCHASES NASTURTIUM

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 6.—James B. Haggin has secured from W. C. Whitney the wonderful racehorse Nasturtium, and the animal was last night transferred from Labeled to Elmdorf Stud Farm. Whether Mr. Haggin has leased or bought Nasturtium from Mr. Whitney no one here knows.

Nasturtium is now four years old. He will be remembered as Whitney's candidate for the English Derby last year, when he was shipped to England with as much care as if he had been a prince. He cost Mr. Whitney \$50,000 as a two-year-old. Since his return from England he has been at Labeled stud, but has not been put in the stable, as reported.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

As a result of the new Southwest storm, there will be rain tonight and Saturday in the Southern States, rain or snow in the Ohio Valley and western lower lake region, extending Saturday into the middle Atlantic States and eastern lower lake region. It will be warmer in the South. On the middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be variable, becoming easterly and fresh; on the south Atlantic coast fresh, north to northeast, and on the east gulf coast fresh east to south.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 32
12 a. m. 33
1 p. m. 39

THE SUN.

Sun sets today 5:26 p. m.
Sun rises tomorrow 7:01 a. m.

TIDE TABLE.

Low tide today 9:10 p. m.
High tide today 2:24 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 9:20 a. m.
High tide tomorrow 2:43 a. m., 2:24 p. m.

Committee Plans Executive Program

New Ships Needed—
3 Battleships.
1 Armored Cruiser.
2 Steel Training Ships.
1 Wooden Training Brig.
New Officers Needed—
Double number of Naval Cadets.
12 Ensigns from Warrant Officers.
150 Surgeons.
64 Pay Officers.
29 Naval Constructors.
11 Civil Engineers.
80 Officers of the Line.
67 Officers of the Marine Corps.

RICHMOND P. HOBSON IS NOW MERELY A CIVILIAN

Resignation Accepted, to Take Effect at Once.

The Secretary of the Navy today sent an official letter to Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson at the Army and Navy Club in New York accepting his resignation from the naval service. The letter follows:

"The department acknowledges the receipt of your resignation tendered January 29, 1903; also of your telegram of February 5, declining to reconsider the same.

"Your resignation is accepted, to take effect from this date, February 6."

In refusing to reconsider his resignation, Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, of the navy takes the opportunity of laying the blame on Representative Bankhead, of Alabama, whom he accuses of opposing his petition before Congress for retirement. In an interview last night, Captain Hobson said:

"The construction work required of me is just the kind which my impaired eyesight has made me unable to perform. There is nothing for me to do but retire, or resign, for I couldn't go on attempting work for which I was physically disqualified. My application for retirement was approved by the Construction Bureau and by the President, and all went well until it reached the House Committee on Naval Affairs, of which Mr. Bankhead is a member. The opposition in that committee left me no other course than to resign."

In reply to the charge made, Mr. Bankhead says:

"I am not a member of the Naval Committee, as Mr. Hobson says. I never approached a member on the subject of his retirement, and I was in Alabama when the committee acted on the matter. He has been entirely misinformed."

MR. SWANSON OF VIRGINIA IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Malady Diagnosed as Severe Attack of Grip.

Representative Claude A. Swanson of Virginia is seriously ill in his apartment at the Cairo. He has been confined to his bed for the past ten days. Mrs. Swanson has left word in the office of the hotel that she can receive no visitors.

In response to an inquiry at the hotel this morning by a Times reporter Mrs. Swanson gave out the following statement:

"Mr. Swanson is a sick man. He is suffering with a severe attack of grip."

JUDGESHIP CONTEST AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Both Ohio Senators Discuss the Matter With the President.

President Roosevelt received calls today from each of the Ohio Senators. Senator Foraker came alone, while Senator Hanna was accompanied by Col. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, who, with Mrs. Herrick, is a guest at the White House. Colonel Herrick is the prospective Republican candidate for governor in Ohio, and would like to see Judge Thompson of Cincinnati fill the vacancy on the bench of the Sixth judicial district. Senator Hanna said he "was not worrying about that case."

Senator Foraker is non-committal about the selection of Solicitor General Richards for the place, when the proper times comes. The date of the probable nomination is February 15, which time is awaited out of consideration for Justice Shiras, who has not yet given any more definite time than the middle of this month for his retirement from the Supreme Court bench.

BURNED TO DEATH IN BED.

John Moutenay, seventy-nine years of age, living over a plumber's store at 1203 H Street, was burned to death in his bed last night. Investigation showed that the fire had originated from a clay pipe which the old man had been smoking in bed.

HEARING ON ANTI-SMOKE LAW.

A public hearing on the anti-smoke law will be held before the Senate District Committee tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WABASH WINNER IN CONTEST WITH B. & O. RAILROAD

Establishing Links to Invade Rich Coal Fields.

ELKINS AND DAVIS IN DEAL

Lines Bought and Building Will Afford Entrance to B. & O. and C. & O. Territory.

A great struggle is on in West Virginia for the railroad control of that State. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Washington and Ohio Railroad are the contestants.

Every indication points to the ultimate success of the latter corporation. In fact, it is believed among railroad men of Washington the railroads recently purchased by ex-Senator Henry G. Davis and the one to be built by him as announced in The Times yesterday are to form a part of the Wabash system.

In addition to these lines, Senator Elkins recently purchased the Morgantown and Kingwood road, which will be extended through to Elkins, connecting with the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh at that point, and thus giving an outlet independent of the Baltimore and Ohio from the northern part of the State. Under plans which now seem to be assured, the Wabash system and lines to be affiliated with it, will reach every point in West Virginia touched by the Baltimore and Ohio, and into fields not intersected by any line.

The Wabash Connections.

The Wabash enters the State at Parkersburg, runs along the Little Kanawha River to a point near Sutton, bisecting a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio extending from Clarksburg to Sutton and Curtin, W. Va. The Wabash is building a line from Burnsville to Elkins, connecting with its recently acquired line, the West Virginia Central. Senator Elkins' road, the Morgantown and Kingwood, bisects the Fairmont and Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore and Ohio, and when completed will intersect the Gratton and Cumberland division of the Baltimore and Ohio.

The Wabash promoters, J. T. Blair and others, it is announced here today have purchased the franchises of the Buckhannon and Northern road for the Wabash, and will build a 76-mile line from Buckhannon to Cumberland, covering the famous Fairmont and Cumberland coal fields now open only to the Baltimore and Ohio road. Officers for the recently purchased line are: J. T. Blair, president; J. L. Patterson, chief engineer; A. M. Neper, general counsel, and B. F. Overholt, director.

Rich Coal Country.

Ex-Senator Davis' recently purchased roads, with the large connecting link, will give the Wabash entrance into the rich coal fields of West Virginia, located in the southern part of the State, and will not only compete with the Baltimore and Ohio, but the Chesapeake and Ohio as well.

The Davis-Elkins coal syndicate have within the past year purchased several hundred thousand acres of coal lands, practically undeveloped, in the central and southern parts of the State, and which will be reached by their own lines and the main line of the Wabash. This will give them outlets and furnish means to reach eastern markets and export shipping points independently of the Baltimore and Ohio.

Neither Senator Elkins nor ex-Senator Davis will say their lines are to be affiliated with the Wabash, but the fact that these lines enter territory already covered by the Baltimore and Ohio shows no friendly relations are to be established with that system.

A Big Combination.

Both these men are heavily interested in coal and timber lands in that State, and will, with their new properties, make a combination perhaps the largest in the country. It will also give the Wabash a business well worth entering West Virginia after, and with new developments will provide more business than both roads can well handle.

President Davis is considering the name for the new line to be built by him. Among some suggested to him are: "The Charleston, Elkins, and Eastern;" "The Charleston, West Virginia, and Atlantic;" "The West Virginia and Washington;" and "The Charleston, Elkins, and Washington."

Within the next two months the offices of this line located on H Street will be enlarged and a force of clerks put to work. Many old employees of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh, with which both Senator Elkins and President Davis were so long identified, will be brought here, and make this city their home.

It may be an extension of the Western Maryland will be built to Washington, and a seaport in Virginia for increased shipping facilities.

NEW TEN-CENT STAMP.

The Postoffice Department will issue Monday a new ten-cent stamp to postmasters throughout the country. This will be the first of this denomination since 1894. As in those of the old issue, the stamp bears the face of Daniel Webster, from the same cut, only smaller. On the face of the stamp appear the words "Series of 1902," dates of the birth and death of the statesman—1782 and 1852—and the name "Webster." The portrait is of a brown color, and the whole is much handsomer than that of the old issue.

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MANY PEOPLE TAKEN IN BY ALLEGED SWINDLERS

Sold Coaline-Soaked Brick for Everlasting Fire.

The Postmaster General this morning issued a fraud order against L. M. Bryan & Co., of Cincinnati, dealers in "a trust-killing, marvelous, and supernatural device" intended to produce "mysterious, everlasting fire, free from ashes, soot," and all other inconveniences incident to the use of common coal.

By advertisements in a number of papers this enterprising firm offered to send to all applicants a formula for this wonderful invention. Replies brought forth printed circulars, couched in the most alluring phraseology, describing the wonder, and ending by offering for the small sum of \$1 to supply the formula and appoint the applicant an agent of the concern. So easy was it to sell the invention, the circular stated, that the fortunate agent would speedily find himself rolling in the lap of luxury. Ninety per cent was offered, and the agent was assured that the invention created "great excitement" wherever it was displayed.

According to the Postoffice authorities letters began flowing into the Cincinnati office.

It was found, upon examination, that the wonderful invention which "created so much excitement" was a simple oiled brick, and even this was not supplied by the company. In answer to the letter of an applicant, enclosing a dollar, another printed circular was sent, instructing him to provide himself with a "brick, as it was less expensive for him to obtain the same at home than for the company to send it," and to apply thereto "Coaline," the formula of which was given, and "could be purchased at the nearest drug store."

"Coaline," it developed, was kerosene oil, with a few harmless admixtures. Prominently displayed across the face of the circular were the words, "Death to the Trusts," in enormous letters.

The members of the firm have been arrested and released on bail for a hearing before the United States commissioner, and in the meantime the Government has appointed itself a receiver for the assets of the "Coaline" firm.

ISOLATION BUILDING FOR SMALLPOX PATIENTS

Commissioners Desire New Detention Camp to Cost \$25,000.

The District Commissioners today sent to the Senate Committee on Appropriations a favorable report on the amendment to the District bill of \$25,000 to purchase the site and erect and equip an isolation building for persons exposed to smallpox. Their action was based upon a report of the Health Officer setting forth the need for such a quarantine station.

It appears that the present "detention camp" consists of seven four-room frame houses without modern conveniences, at the corner of Eighteenth and D Streets southeast. The Health Officer says they are kept in sanitary condition, and are suitable for persons from poor families, but not for those accustomed to live in hotels and apartment houses. There is no place at present to send such people, and the danger of trying to quarantine persons exposed to contagion in apartments is regarded as a serious menace to others in the same building.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REQUESTED BY TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE TO TAKE UP AND SETTLE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE

MR. HENRY WOULD REMOVE TARIFF ON TRUST-MADE GOODS

Will Offer a Substitute Measure to Littlefield Bill Under Debate—Offense to Be Remedied Should Be Defined.

The House met at 10 a. m. today for further general debate on the Littlefield anti-trust bill.

Mr. Lawrence (Rep., Mass.), the first speaker, announced to the Committee of the Whole his entire approval of the pending measure. The speaker expressed the belief that the great majority of members in both branches of Congress were sincere in the desire and purpose to enact legislation that will effectually control the trusts.

Should Define Offense.

Mr. Henry (Dem., Tex.), a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, followed. If it was desired, Henry said, to enact legislation that would effectively restrain trusts and monopolies, Congress should define these combinations and provide ample penalties for a violation of the law.

Mr. Henry read an amendment, which he said he would propose, containing his idea of definite description of trust or combination. It included a combination of capital and skill. General Grosvenor asked if that would not tend to interfere with labor unions.

Not Seeking Votes.

Henry—The amendment speaks for itself. I am not seeking votes, but to settle this question on the basis of legal principles.

Grosvenor—So am I. But it occurred to me that in several subdivisions of your amendment those organizations would be restrained from operation.

Henry—if the gentleman will study the amendment he will support it, as he has evolved heretofore on the subject.

Grosvenor—Oh, I have not changed that I know of.

Henry—Did you not say in your speech in the last Congress that Congress had exhausted its power?

Grosvenor—I did not. I said, and I still think, that the Sherman law was sufficient to deal with the evil.

Henry—if that is so, why are not the trusts suppressed by a Republican administration? Why does the President ask Congress for additional legislation?

Not the Voice of the Administration.

Grosvenor—There was a time when I was charged with being the mouthpiece of the Administration on this floor; but the gentleman will concede that that is no longer the case. (Laughter.)

One of the remedies for the trust evil that Mr. Henry proposed was to take off the tariff on that class of articles.

The next speaker, Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, argued that Congress had no power to legislate on the subject. He said the question under consideration was not overshadowed in importance by even the events growing out of the civil war. The people of the United States were watching with the greatest interest the result of the action of Congress.

No Reason to Alter Views.

As long ago as 1882, Mr. Jenkins said, he had occasion to write an opinion, published in the "Federal Reporter," in which he held that the power of Congress over the subject matter was as limited as that of any common council in the land. And today he saw no reason for departing from that view.

QUARANTINE LIFTED FROM DISTRICT JAIL

Authorities Satisfied Smallpox Has Not Appeared.

The quarantine placed over the District jail two weeks ago by the District health authorities was lifted this afternoon on the upper tier of cells at the jail were removed to their former quarters. There is much dispute whether there has been any smallpox at the jail at all, although one prisoner was removed to the smallpox hospital.

The suspect taken to the hospital is able to walk about the building and at no time indicated suffering from the disease. The man in question had been confined in the District jail for four months and as no other cases developed, no confidence was placed in the diagnosis made of the case.

BRAZIL SENDS TROOPS TO DISPUTED TERRITORY

Bolivia Believes War is Sought and May Ask Friendly Intervention.

Information has reached the State Department that the Brazilian government is hurrying troops to the disputed territory of Acre, which Bolivia also claims.

A fortnight ago the Bolivian government made overtures for an adjustment of the controversy, having been frightened by the warlike preparations of Brazil. It was believed then that an agreement to refer the questions at issue to arbitration would be reached. The movement of Brazilian troops toward Acre indicates that Brazil wants war.

The good offices of the United States Government will probably be sought by Bolivia to avert hostilities.

WANTS TO KNOW WHY

COLOMBIA GETS \$10,000,000

Senator Morgan would like a special inquiry to determine why the recently signed Panama Canal treaty calls for the payment of \$10,000,000 to Colombia, while the first treaty sought by the United States called for only \$7,000,000. He introduced in the Senate yesterday a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for copies of any correspondence that may have occurred between the naval officers of the United States and persons on the shore of Colombia during the recent stay of American vessels in Colombian waters. Senator Morgan's expressed purpose of introducing the resolution is to ascertain whether there is any truth in the report that naval officers made an offer of \$3,000,000 to the rebels to desert.

Thousands suffer from a short, hacking cough who might be cured by Piso's Cure.—Adv.

SENATE COMMITTEE VOTES IMPROVEMENTS

New Hospital Buildings and Street Gradings.

An important meeting of the Senate District Committee was held this morning at which many amendments to the District appropriation bill were reported favorably, and action taken on several other pending measures.

Part of the time was devoted to consideration of hospital matters. Favorable reports were authorized for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the improvement of Providence Hospital, and \$50,000 for the Homeopathic Hospital. The committee decided not to take action at this time on the amendment authorizing the District Commissioners to fill vacancies on the Emergency Hospital force.

THE "SENATOR PENROSE" ABANDONED AT SEA

Consul Reports Circumstances of the Disaster.

A report from the consul at Santiago de Cuba tells of the abandonment at sea of the schooner barge Senator Penrose.

The barge laden with refined oil, was under tow from Delaware Breakwater to Guantanamo, Cuba, by the Spanish steamer Niceto, Francisco B. Yriarte, master. On January 11, when about 100 miles off Cape Hatteras, high winds and heavy sea carried away the donkey engine house and injured the captain of the barge.

The barge parted. Efforts to save the barge not availing, it was decided to abandon her.

The three seamen on the barge were saved by a volunteer crew of the Niceto, who lost two boats in accomplishing the rescue.

ADDRESSES CONCERNING

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

The Senate this morning authorized the printing as a document all papers relating to the Washington Monument. Some of these papers have become rare and valuable. The orations of Robert C. Winthrop on the occasion of the cornerstone laying, July 4, 1848, and of the dedication in 1885 will be in incorporated, also the oration of Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, made in the House of Representatives when the monument was dedicated.

Jacksonville—St. Augustine.

Seaboard Florida Limited, the handsomest and fastest train to all Florida East Coast resorts. Ticket office, 1421 Pennsylvania avenue.—Adv.

President Asks Time to Consider, and Indicates That He Will Not Accept Unless Venezuela Joins in Request—Only Partial Rupture With Mr. Bowen.

Why British Ambassador Is Incensed—Accused Mr. Bowen of Endeavoring to Influence British Opinion by Giving Out Diplomatic Note to Newspapers.

Secretary Hay today laid before the President a note from Sir Michael Herbert in behalf of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, requesting that the President undertake to decide the dispute between Venezuela and the allied powers over preferential treatment.

The allies have not broken with Mr. Bowen absolutely. They are willing to sign a protocol with him providing for the adjustment of all questions involved in the dispute except that of the claim of the allies to preferential treatment for a longer period than three months, which is the limit of concession made by Mr. Bowen.

The President has asked time to consider the request and has indicated that he will not act unless Venezuela joins in the request.

Breaks With Mr. Bowen.

Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador, has virtually declined to have further dealings with the Venezuelan plenipotentiary, and in this he is supported by his government. Germany and Italy are understood to have little interest in Sir Michael's quarrel with Minister Bowen, but are willing to let their envoys here talk the matter over with the British ambassador to bring about a free interchange of views in regard to the presentation of the one remaining unsettled note to President Roosevelt for adjustment, saying that the case entirely rests with Mr. Bowen's hands.

Minister To Travel.

Primarily, the reason between Mr. Bowen and Sir Michael Herbert may be set down to dissatisfaction over the frank manner in which the latter American gave advice to the Venezuelan plenipotentiary, the Baron Speck von Sternburg, and Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German minister, evidently disapproved of the unfettered way of dealing with him in good part and was ready to quarrel with him in their correspondence with him. But the British diplomatist, while seemingly having the most cordial feelings toward Mr. Bowen, believed, it now appears, that he should not have been quite so robust in his remarks at the joint conferences.

Sir Michael Herbert said nothing, however, and the negotiations would probably have ended amicably but for a certain circumstance that was regarded by the British representative and his government as worthy of serious notice.

Implied Criticism of England.

At the conference of last Monday night between Mr. Bowen, Sir Mayor, Sir Michael Herbert, Baron Speck von Sternburg, and Count Quadt, Mr. Bowen, in declining to agree to the proposal of the allies for the extension to them of the preferential treatment in the payment of Venezuelan debts, said that great surprise and regret would be felt when it became generally known that Great Britain was willing to remain in the alliance with Germany and Italy one moment longer than was absolutely necessary.

According to the Venezuelan plenipotentiary, Venezuela's agreement to the demand of the allies for preferential treatment would mean that the alliance would continue until the obligations were liquidated, or for more than six years. Mr. Bowen said other things that were, as a member of one of the foreign embassies concerned puts it, "a little rough."

Annoyed by Newspaper Publications.

This frank manner of dealing with the representatives of the allied powers, however, was not the acute cause of the break in the negotiations. On Tuesday morning Sir Michael Herbert called on Mr. Bowen and accused him of having communicated to the press the remarks he made to the foreign envoys the night previous. It was the newspaper publication of the fact that Mr. Bowen had accused Great Britain of wishing to remain in an alliance with Germany that irritated Sir Michael more than the circumstances that Mr. Bowen had said so in a diplomatic communication.

The talk between Sir Michael and Mr. Bowen on the subject began pleasantly enough, but it is understood that before he left the representative of Great Britain expressed his opinion that the Venezuelan envoy had been guilty of unfair dealing in trying to induce the British government to withdraw from the alliance by creating the opinion among the English people that the compact would continue for as long as preferential treatment payments were made to the allies.

Sir Michael's indignation was in a